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cháĭ; but as they are unable to express *second, third, fourth,* in their language, instead of these numbers, they place before the commandments, *and another, and another,* &c. *Cat laháua, cat laháua,* &c. They have, however, words signifying first and last, *Enàm cahèk,* that which goes before, and *Iñagehék,* that which comes last.

They have only two distributive numerals: each *Iñitarapè,* and *Iñóakatapè,* which answers to the Latin, *bini. Liñoaka yahat,* means twice. *Ekátarapek,* and sometimes *Haûc ken,* once. This is the extent of the Abiponian arithmetic, and the whole of their scanty supply of numbers. Scarce richer are the Guarany Indians, who cannot go beyond the number four. They call One, *Peteỹ.* Two, *Mokoỹ.* Three, *Mbohapĭ.* Four, *Irundỹ.* First, *Iyipĭbae.* Second, *Imomokoyndaba.* Third, *Imombohapĭhaba.* Fourth, *Imoimrundỹhaba.* *Singuli, Peteỹteỹ. Bini, Mokoỹmokoỹ. Terni, Mbohápĭhapĭ. Quaterni, Irundỹ rundỹ.* Once, *Peteỹ yebĭ.* Twice, *Mokoỹ yebi,* &c. The Guaranies, like the Abipones, when questioned respecting a thing exceeding four, immediately reply, *Ndipapahabi,* or *Ndipapahai,* innumerable. But as a knowledge of numbers is highly necessary in the uses of civi-

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* I give the original Latin in this and other places, where the English does not fully express the meaning.

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lized life, and above all, in confession, the Guaranies were daily taught at church to count in the Spanish language, in the public explanation, or recitation of the catechism. On Sunday, the whole people used to count from one to a thousand, in the Spanish tongue, in the church. But it was all in vain. Generally speaking, we found the art of music, painting, and sculpture, easier learnt than numbers. They can all pronounce the numbers in Spanish, but are so easily and frequently confused in counting, that you must be very cautious how you credit what they say in this matter.

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For the conjugation of verbs, no paradigm can be given; as the singular number of the present tense of the indicative mood differs in almost all words, and is more difficult to learn than the augments of the Greek verbs. The second person particularly takes new letters, not only in the beginning, but also in the middle, and the end, as will appear from the examples which I shall lay before you.

Singular.			*Plural.*
I love	Rikapit	*We love*	Grkapitàk
Thou lovest	Grkàpichì	*Ye love*	Grkápichil
He loves	Nkàpit	*They love*	Nkapità
I know	Rikáraigè	Grukáraigè	Yaraige
I remember	Hakalecènt	Hakalecènchì	Yakalecènt